Simplicial surfaces in GAP

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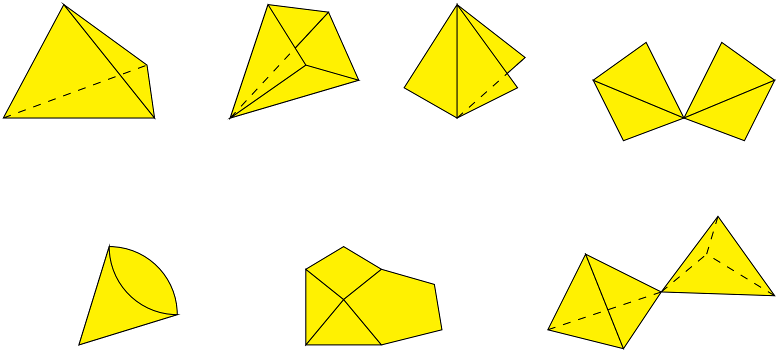
Motivation

Goal: simplicial surfaces (and generalisations) in GAP



$\rightsquigarrow$ examples of **polygonal complexes**

No embedding

We do not work with embeddings (mostly)

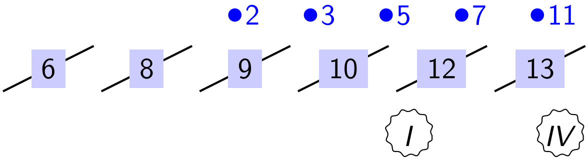
- is very hard to compute
- if often unknown for an abstractly constructed surface
- is different from *intrinsic structure*

$\Rightarrow$ lengths and angles are not important

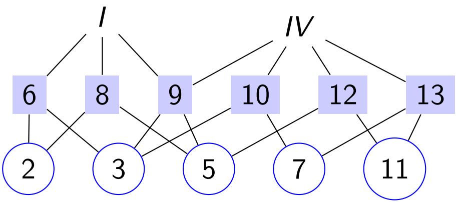
$\rightsquigarrow$ incidence structure is intrinsic

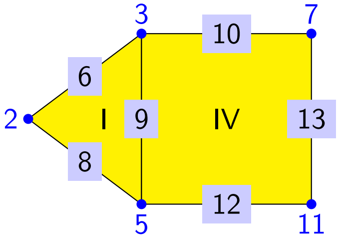
Incidence structure

- set of vertices $\mathcal{V}$
- set of edges $\mathcal{E}$
- set of faces $\mathcal{F}$



- transitive relation $\subseteq \left(\mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{E}\right) \uplus \left(\mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{F}\right) \uplus \left(\mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{F}\right)$



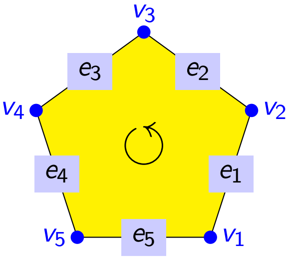


Polygonal complexes

A **polygonal complex** is a two–dimensional incidence structure of vertices, edges and faces, such that:

1. Every edge has exactly two vertices.

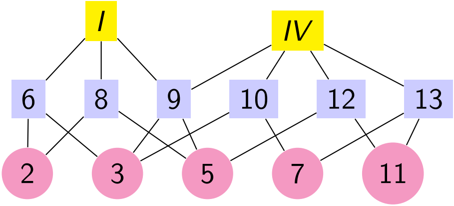
2. Every face is a polygon.



3. Every vertex lies in an edge
4. Every edge lies in a face

Isomorphism testing

Incidence geometry allows "easy" isomorphism testing. Incidence structure can be interpreted as a coloured graph:



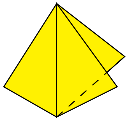
$\rightsquigarrow$ reduce to graph isomorphism problem
Solved by NautyTracesInterface (by Gutsche, Niemeyer, Schweitzer)

General properties

Some properties can be computed for all polygonal complexes:

- Connectivity
- Euler–Characteristic

Orientability is **not** one of them. Counterexample:



$\Rightarrow$ every edge lies in at most two faces (for well–definedness)
$\rightsquigarrow$ **ramified polygonal surfaces**